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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Protect the eyes from wind and dust.
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 „ „ 9.30 „ „ 10 „
9.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ „ 12.30 p.m. „ 15 „
12.30 p.m. „ 2.30 „ „ 10 „
2.30 „ „ 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 10 „
11.30 „ „ 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon „ 1.00 p.m. „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. „ 5.30 „ „ 15 „
5.30 „ „ 6.00 „ „ 10 „
6.00 „ „ 6.30 „ „ 15 „
6.30 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations			No. 1a Local a.m.	No. 1s Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods a.m.		No. 17, Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.				8.00		8.45		2.30					
SHEK LUNG	arr.				9.11		11.30		4.42					
	dep.				9.18		11.45		4.50					
Shum Chun	arr.				11.07		3.30		6.40					
	dep.	Sundays only	7.24	11.12	9.07	4.30	11.40	6.45	1.55	1.55	From 15th Sept. to 15th Apr.	2.00	5.04	6.11
Sheungshui	dep.		7.30	—	9.13	4.37	11.46	—	2.01	2.01	From 16th Apr. to 14th Sept.	2.06	5.10	6.17
Fanling	dep.		7.34	—	9.18	4.42	11.52	—	2.06	2.06		2.10	5.14	6.21
Taipo Market	dep.		7.43	—	9.30	4.54	12.01	—	2.20	2.20		2.21	5.24	6.31
Taipo	dep.		7.49	—	9.34	5.00	12.06	—	2.41	2.28		2.27	5.28	6.35
Shatin	dep.		8.01	—	9.47	5.14	12.22	—	2.54	2.39		2.40	5.41	6.48
Yaumati	dep.		8.14	—	9.01	5.32	12.53	—	3.08	3.50		3.53	5.53	7.00
Hunghom	dep.		8.20	—	9.07	5.38	12.41	—	3.14	3.56		3.59	5.59	7.06
KOWLOON	arr.		8.24	11.52	9.10	5.41	12.44	7.25	3.16	4.02		4.02	6.02	7.09

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 4a Local a.m.	+ No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 6a Local Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 14 Joint Sectional Noon	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.		No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.
Last Ferry leaves .. H.K.		6.25	6.35	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.15	10.15	11.45	1.05	1.55	2.45	4.35	5.15	6.06
KOWLOON	dep.	6.43	7.10	8.07	8.33	9.16	9.40	10.28	12.00	1.19	2.15	3.00	4.53	5.35	6.25
Hunghom	dep.	6.47	—	—	—	—		10.33	12.04	1.23	—	—	4.56	—	6.29
Yaumati	dep.	6.54	7.16	—	—	9.25		10.39	12.11	1.28	—	—	5.02	5.51	6.35
Shatin	dep.	7.06	—	—	—	9.39		10.50	12.24	1.40	—	—	5.14	—	6.47
Taipo	dep.	7.19	—	—	9.01	9.55		11.08	12.37	1.53	—	—	5.27	—	7.01
Taipo Market	dep.	7.23	—	—	—	10.00		11.12	12.41	1.57	—	—	5.31	—	7.06
Fanling	dep.	7.34	—	—	—	10.12		11.19	12.51	2.07	—	—	5.41	—	7.15
Sheungshui	dep.	7.39	—	—	9.12	10.18		11.23	12.55	2.11	—	—	5.45	—	7.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.43	—	—	9.17	10.21	10.38	11.28	1.00	2.16	2.57	3.40	5.50	—	7.24
	dep.	—	—	8.30		11.06		—	1.40	—	3.02	3.45	—	—	—
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	—	10.07		1.22		—	3.21	—	4.43	5.32	—	—	—
	dep.	—	—	10.55		1.31		—	—	—	4.50	5.36	—	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	—	1.10		4.04		—	—	—	6.00	6.46	—	—	—

From 15th April to 15th Sept. Sundays & Public Holidays Excepted. From 16th Sept. to 14th April Sundays & Public Holidays Excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.
† Will stop as above except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling ...dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shatinkok...dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shatinkok...arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling ...arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

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	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
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	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	7,700 tons	12,000 tons	16,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet	580 feet	470 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	93 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel	363 feet 0 inch
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	53 „ 0 „
Depth of Water or Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 0 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.
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On and after November 1st, 1920, until further notice we are prepared to accept orders for HOUSEHOLD COAL re-screened in Hongkong at the following prices:—

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [46

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Miyajima:— Miyajima Hotel
Miyanoshita:— Fujiya Hotel
Nara:— Nara Hotel
Nikko:— Kanaya Hotel, Nikko Hotel
Osaka:— Osaka Hotel
Shimonoseki:— San-yo Hotel
Shizuoka:— Daitokwan Hotel
Tokyo:— Imperial Hotel, Tokyo Station Hotel, Tsukiji Seiyoken Hote
Yokohama:— Grand Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)
Taihoku:—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN
Keijo (Seoul):— Chosen Hotel
Fusan:— Fusan Station Hotel
Shingishu:— Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA
Chuangchuan:— Yamato Hotel
Dairen:— Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura:— Yamato Hotel
Hotel (Mukden):— Yamato Hotel
Ryojun (Port Arthur):— Yamato Hotel
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TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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GOUDA		$1.40 per lb.
AUSTRALIA	STILTON	$1.00 „ „
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THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
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OPERATING:—
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HOTEL MANSIONS.
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AND THE
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15 minutes from landing stage.
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FIRST CLASS LIVERY SERVICE. [346

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EAST AND WEST.

THE PERIL OF BOLSHEVISM.

Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce writes in *The Times*:—

If the "Yellow Peril" means anything definite—and in these days of loose thinking it is advisable to be sure of what we do mean—it calls to mind a picture of vast Asiatic armies led by Japanese once more rolling westward like tidal wave, bent on overwhelming Europe. But few persons having a mature experience of the Chinese would allow that this could happen, at any rate during the coming century.

On the other hand, a "Yellow Peril" is already looming dangerously close. This peril takes the form of Bolshevist propaganda, which, as is well-known, is being systematically and widely developed throughout the whole East. In the early portion of last year during an audience at Peking with His Excellency President Hsu Shih-cheng, he discussed the question of the possibility of Bolshevism taking root in China. At the time of the conversation the Northern Mongolia frontier was in process of being crossed by all sorts and conditions of men, the remains of the forces of the late Admiral Koltchak and others. Upon my suggesting to the President the danger of such action from the point of view of inoculating the masses in China with Bolshevism, his Excellency disagreed. Put briefly, the contention of the President was that the original driving power of Bolshevism in Russia was the land-hunger of the Moujiks. His Excellency then went on to say that as already most of the agricultural land in China was in the hands of "the people," why should Bolshevism take root there? This we know to be true.

But Bolshevism now has taken on quite another aspect, and its extreme danger to-day lies in the clever and unscrupulous dilution of the original drug to suit the taste of any and every patient who may desire to give it a trial. Bolshevism in Russia is one thing. In Persia another thing. In India, Afghanistan, China and Japan quite different things. But if the seeds that are being so widely sown develop—in each case differently at first, be it understood—may they not before long become cognate and all-embracing, and so create a new "Yellow Peril" far more disastrous than the one against which Mr. McClure warns us?

That this peril will take a militant form those who know China will be very slow to believe. But it is not impossible to imagine a new "Yellow Peril," in other words Bolshevism, becoming as great a catastrophe. And not only in China, but throughout India and the whole East. The British Empire is founded on trade. Deprived of its Oriental trade, for how long would it exist? Is it not conceivable that a new "Yellow Peril" inspired by Bolshevism might take the form of a combined boycott by the East of all European trade? An even greater than Mr. Gandhi may arise.

JAPANESE EMPERORS' BURIAL PLACES.

A PAPER BY MR. PONSONBY-FANE.

Under the auspices of the Japan Society a paper entitled "Misasaji: The Imperial Mausolea of Japan," written by Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby-Fane, was read to the members of the Society and their friends at the Hall, Hanover Square, on Wednesday evening, February 9th, by Mr. A. J. Koop. Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador, who presided, said they were living in these days in very troublesome times, both politically and socially, but they would that night be able to enjoy some time in a quiet atmosphere listening to what he was sure would prove a very interesting lecture.

The paper dealt with the burial-places of the Emperors of Japan during the last 2,300 years, and the varying customs attendant on the burials of the Emperors and Empresses during the eight periods into which the history of the Misasaji was divided. The care and upkeep of the mausolea, said the lecturer, were under a special administration, whose headquarters were in Tokyo. Elaborate arrangements were made for guarding the sanctity of the shrines, the enclosures of which were sacred, no one being permitted to enter. Each, however, was provided with a place of worship outside, and on festival days was visited by an Imperial messenger. The architecture of the mausolea, as well as the burial customs, varied in different periods, and it was interesting to note how the influence of Buddhism affected the ceremonial. The records showed that in 1235 one of the Misasaji was broken into and despoiled, which would seem to indicate that about that time the spirit of veneration for the shrines had lessened, but this was only a temporary phase, and in recent years a movement arose for the restoration of the mausolea which had been allowed to get into decay. In the days of the early Emperors one of the burial customs was the self-immolation of retainers, but this was discontinued many centuries ago.

RUBBER-PAVED ROADS FOR THE STRAITS.

It is interesting to note that Colonel Pearson's scheme of rubber paving on roads within the municipal limits of Singapore is being brought within the realm of practical politics; for among actions of committee, confirmed at the meeting of Municipal Commission, is the approval of $5,000 on experiments with the engineer-in-chief's proposed system of rubber paving on the understanding that no royalty was paid wherever the system was used within municipal limits. —*Straits Times.*

The *Daily Telegraph* learns from Bagdad that the first cargo of Mesopotamian cotton consisting of ninety bales

PEKING'S PENURY.

THE HIGH COST OF MILITARISM.

"As the days roll along the Government's financial plight continues to grow more confused. Besides the proceeds of specific taxes which have been openly seized and detained by Provincial officials for local uses the receipts of the Government are limited to:—(1) The customs and salt surplus which have been appropriated as a reserve fund for the domestic loan bonds; (2) The stamp tax revenue, the proceeds of which have been mortgaged for a loan repayable in 1923; (3) Receipts of the Hatamen Octroi, which have been given as security for a loan that matures in June, 1922; (4) The octroi of Kalgan, Safukow, Shepeh and Doloner. The receipts from this source have shown a marked decrease lately and will barely average $100,000 a month; (5) The income tax, which is opposed by the merchants and from which there have been no collections, to date. Moreover, this revenue has been allotted for education and industry; (6) The wine and tobacco monopoly from which there are no available funds.

Glancing over these items it appears that the Government, although having many direct sources of income, has no chance of realizing on any of them, for the present. Remittances from the provinces, under the existing state of affairs, are not only hopeless but the provincial officials are clamouring to Peking for money with which to meet the high cost of militarism. The Government needs about $8,000,000 a month at this time to meet administrative and military expenditures. How it is going to get it is the problem that is adding gray hairs to the Minister of Finance.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

GREAT FIRE AT TOKYO.

TOTAL LOSS IS ESTIMATED AT YEN 12,500,000.

The worst fire in a decade imperilled the entire city of Tokyo on the night of March 26th. It destroyed thousands of houses in the north-west district of the city, injured 133 persons and rendered many thousands homeless.

It is estimated that the loss was Yen 12,500,000. The buildings destroyed included three hospitals, a bank, and several business houses.

A violent wind drove the flames toward the heart of the city causing a panic. Four thousand troops aided the firemen, and only a cessation of the wind permitted the checking of the flames.

There were scenes of terror in many sections, the streets being choked with refugees, furniture loaded on carts, and many half frozen fugitives, including mothers with infants in their arms.

The mounted police with difficulty restrained incipient panics in various sections. The Imperial Gardens were thrown open to the sufferers and the Diet adjourned when the threatening nature of the fire was reported.

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

It is just a year ago that silver attained its record price of 89½d. per oz., and China exchanges were soaring to heights that had not been dreamed of. Now that the Continent has ceased buying, and China operates only spasmodically, whether as buyer or seller, India alone remains the quarter to which we can look with any degree of reliance as a possible absorber. Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. point out, however, this source has now failed to afford substantial support, owing to the action of American banks (who had attached apparently undue importance to the influence of the Pittman Act) having inundated the bazaars with supplies to such a degree as to undermine their confidence. So heavy a reduction in the price from 89½d. to 32d. (or 64 per cent. in a year) would, in normal circumstances, suggest that the quotation to-day should be considered cheap. It might be so regarded if silver were wanted, but just now it is not unlike a baby abandoned upon a doorstep. Still, we must not lose sight of the ancient affection possessed by India for this metal. A return toward its pre-war value ought to stimulate exports of gold (of which that country possesses very large accumulations) in exchange for silver. So far as China is concerned, visible and invisible stocks are more than ample for actual needs.—*L. & C. Express.*

POPULATION OF JAVA.

The results of the recent census in Java show that from 1905 till 1920 the native population increased from 30,100,050 inhabitants to 35,016,204, while the number of Europeans during the same period increased from 64,969 to 135,216 and the orientals from 102,029 to 419,237.

IF YOU WEAR TORICS,

you know you have done the best. If you do not, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the visions of eyes that need glasses without using Toric lenses. It would also be possible to use a motor car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torics, their deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eye. Toric lenses of any prescriptions are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central.—ADVT.

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—:o:—

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FRI.	22ND	„	"A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE"
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MR. PAOLI (Tenor)
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MME. DONZELLA (Soprano Lyrique)
Assisted by
PROFESSOR DANENBERG.

Tickets obtainable at MOUTRIE'S. Prices $3, $2 & $1. [782

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

LAST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, 16th April,
at
THE MING YUEN GARDENS
at 9 p.m.

MAIN EVENT

15-Round Contest for the Heavy Weight Championship of the Colony and the Hongkong Exchange Brokers Association Belt.

Pte. WILKINS, R.M.L.I. (Heavyweight champion of the China Squadron 1920.) v. A. B. EVANS, H.M.S. *Hawkins*, (Challenger).

also Five Six-Round Contests.

Special Trams will be run.

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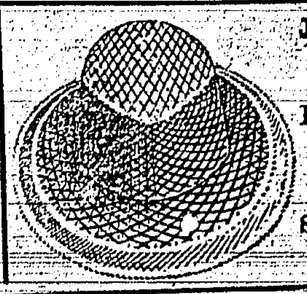
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TAKING OVER A FLAT.

DISPUTE OVER THE FURNITURE.

CASE IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

In the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Wood, Puisne Judge, Mr. W. J. Edwards, of Messrs. Bailey's Dockyard, sued Mrs. Edith Magdalene de Moore for $55 for the balance of a refund in respect of a bedstead, which formed an item in the inventory of a flat at No. 5B, Orient Buildings, Kowloon.

Mr. C. H. Lyson said that Mr. Haywood who had been taken ill on the previous day, and who was still in bed, had requested him to conduct the case for the plaintiff. The case was simply one of fact. Plaintiff purchased certain furniture including a bedstead from the defendant in January last at a price of $832. It was clearly understood that if the bedstead should be unsuitable on account of its size it should be returned and the money refunded. The day following the purchase plaintiff found the bedstead unsuitable. He had never taken possession of the bedstead but the price had been included in the cheque he had already paid. When the furniture was inspected plaintiff's wife had expressed the opinion that the bedstead was too large, whereupon the defendant said that she did not need to have it, if she did not want it and had only to leave it when she came to a final decision. When the bed was found to be unsuitable the defendant promised to refund the price of the bed, namely $245. After some little time defendant sent the plaintiff by registered letter $185. That amount was $60 short of what plaintiff had originally agreed to pay for the bedstead. There was a canvas stretcher for which the plaintiff had agreed to pay $4. That amount was not included in the cheque he had given defendant in the first place. Consequently, the amount was reduced to $56. At the time plaintiff said that if defendant would make it $55 he would waive the $1 and call it quits. It was that $55 in respect of which action was taken.

Mr. Lyson produced the receipt for $832 and a letter dated January 27 from defendant to plaintiff written ten or eleven days after the purchase, also a second letter enclosing the cheque for $185.

His Honour: Who made the original bargain about the furniture?

Mr. Lyson: I understand that Mr. Edwards went round himself and made a selection and that Mrs. Edwards went by herself the next day.

It was a verbal bargain—Yes. A verbal bargain between the two wives.

Who rejected the bedstead?—Both Mr. and Mrs. Edwards agreed that it was not suitable.

Who informed Mrs. de Moore?—Mrs. Edwards.

After plaintiff had given evidence, Mrs. Edwards entered the witness box and gave corroborative testimony, in the course of which she said that Mrs. de Moore promised to refund the $245 but, as no cheque was forthcoming, witness was reluctant to ask her for it.

His Honour: Have you asked Mrs. de Moore to refund the money?

Witness: No.

Who removed the bed?—I do not know.

Do you consider you had bought the bed or not?—No. It was returned on the understanding between us.

Asked if she had any questions to put to the witness, Mrs. de Moore said: "There is nothing to ask. I should just like to tell the truth, what really happened." Mrs. de Moore said that she did not remember the dates very well. When the furniture was advertised for sale Mr. and Miss Edwards called one evening in January, followed a few minutes later by a gentlemen who was very keen on taking over the flat. Mr. Edwards, who was very pleased with the flat, said that he would take it over with the furniture as well. This offer was accepted in preference to that made for the flat alone by the other gentleman. The very expression used by Mr. Edwards to his daughter was: "You will come with your mother to-morrow and charge everything up to daddy." The next morning—witness did not remember the date, she was just telling nothing but the truth—Mrs. Edwards came and was shown the receipts for the furniture which was quite new, purchased only a month before. Mrs. Edwards copied those receipts, and agreed to pay the same prices. After the cheque had been paid Mrs. Edwards said that she did not want the bed, and out of kindness defendant disposed of the bed and informed her by letter. Defendant sold the bed to a Japanese pupil and the bed was removed on January 28th. Defendant could not remember the date she wrote to Mrs. Edwards. "We heard nothing about the bed or the furniture until I don't know how long after," added Mrs. de Moore. "I may say that I am very sorry Mr. Edwards did not tell me sooner or I would have got back the bed and made him pay for the whole thing."

His Honour (to Mrs. Edwards): Did Mrs. de Moore say "If you let me have back the bed I will sell it for you"?

Witness: She did not say that.

What did she say?—She said "Don't say anything more about the bed; I am sure I shall be able to dispose of it."

Mr. Edwards, recalled, said that after receiving the cheque for $185 he called on Mr. de Moore at the A.P.C. Office. "He seemed to agree with my point of view," continued the witness, but he said: 'Do you want to make a row between me and my wife?' I said, 'It's nothing to do with trouble between you and your wife, it's a money matter.'" The witness added that finally Mr. de Moore refused to refund the difference of $55, so he said he would put the matter in the hands of a solicitor.

Miss Winifred Edwards, in the witness box, said Mrs. de Moore was quite willing to refund the $245.

His Honour: What did Mrs. de Moore say?

Witness: She said we need not take anything we did not want; she said that on more than one occasion. She said also that she would return the $245 by a cheque on the Wednesday.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

His Honour: Mrs. de Moore said that she said she would sell the bed for your mother.

Witness: That is not right. She said she was quite willing to refund. There was no understanding that the bed was to be sold and that we were to lose.

Mrs. de Moore then repeated in the witness box her version of the case.

The Puisne Judge said the negotiations had been conducted as between friends and they did not make their arrangements particularly definite, or put them into writing. A misapprehension had arisen between the parties, and, after hearing the evidence, the view he had formed was that Mrs. Edwards paid over the cheque for $832 on the understanding that she was buying the furniture minus the bed, and was entitled to a refund of the whole price of the bed as it appeared on the inventory. He would therefore give judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

His Honour reiterated. "I think there was an obvious misunderstanding on both sides."

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS," 2; S.C.A., 0.

As a send-off to the S.C.A. football team, who are leaving for Canton, today, to take part in the Kwang Tung Athletic meeting, a friendly game of football was played on the Club ground, yesterday afternoon, between the *Hawkins* and the S.C.A. "A" teams.

The *Hawkins* kicked off and went down, Burd shooting wide. The S.C.A. then got away, and Au Kit Sang shot behind from a good position. Wong Pak Cheung fouled Edwards, and the S.C.A., receiving from the free kick, Ip Kau tested Jones with a ground shot. The S.C.A. were awarded a free kick for Morgan throwing in with one foot in the air. Edwards fouled Wong Pak Cheung, and Leung Tai Fong handled. Edwards sent in from the free kick and Leung Tai Fong kicked behind. Stewart fouled Kwok Po Kan, but Cunliffe received and gave to Webb. The latter shot at goal and Lau Hing Cheung just tipped the ball, which hit the crossbar and rebounded to play, Chan So clearing. Lau Hing Cheung left his goal to clear from Burd, and luckily for the S.C.A. Harris returned wide. Half-time saw the score-sheet blank.

On resuming, the *Hawkins* attacked, and Leung Yuk Tong kicked behind. Burd kicked from the corner, and Wong headed clear. Edwards returned and Harris shot wide. Fung Tai directed a shot from Harris just clear of the upright. The S.C.A. cleared and transferred play to the other end, and Wong Pak Cheung missed an easy chance to score by shooting wide from close range. Au Kit Sang handled, and Russell cleared. Au Kit Sang came again, and forced a corner, and during the melee, following the flag kick, Edwards appeared to handle in the goal-mouth, but the referee was against it and play continued. Harris at the other end sent in a ground shot that Lau Hing Cheung did not see, the ball passing just inside the post. With the lead, the *Hawkins* resumed the offensive, and one of the defenders handled in the penalty area. Edwards took the kick and placed the ball over Lau Hing Cheung's head into the net. The S.C.A. attacked from the centre kick and Ip Kau sent the ball into the net, after the whistle had sounded for offside. The *Hawkins* left the field winners of a fast game by 2 goals to *nil*. Mr. Jones was the Referee.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTIONS.

DRIVER WHO GOES FASTER AT NIGHT.

A considerable number of summonses for minor offences by motorists and chauffeurs came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. R. Basa's chauffeur was fined $5 for leaving motor-car No. 224 unattended at Jardine's Bazaar on April 2nd.

The driver of motor-car No. 143, owned by Mr. Fred Ellis, had to answer three counts of leaving a car unattended. On two summonses he was fined $5 on each; the other was adjourned.

Mrs. Davies' driver (motor-car No. 295) was summoned on two counts but failed to appear. The defendant will receive a peremptory warning to attend next week.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

The driver of motor-car No. 399 owned by Mr. Coolhaas of the J.C.J.L., was summoned for reckless driving and pleaded "not guilty."

Police evidence was given that the car was driving in Queen's Road opposite the Staff Mess at a terrific pace. The police witness jumped out of a ricsha because he thought a collision was inevitable. The car appeared to be out of control and was swerving badly.

The defendant said that it was "a rule for us to drive faster in the evening."

Inspector Garrod said this "rule" was a dangerous one. Only the other day a European was thrown out of a chair and sometimes ago a coolie was killed.

A fine of $20 was imposed.

DIFFERING ESTIMATES OF SPEED.

Mr. A. Hancox was summoned for driving his motor-cycle in a reckless manner in Garden Road at 6.10 p.m. on April 5th.

The defendant said he was going up the hill at not more than 15 miles an hour. He was travelling on second gear and the machine was making a lot of noise. Possibly that gave the impression that he was going fast.

Sergeant Driscoll said he estimated the defendant's speed at 40 miles an hour. There was a lot of people listening to a band on the parade ground, and in his estimation the defendant's speed was dangerous to the safety of the public.

A fine of $15 was imposed.

MOTOR-CYCLE UNATTENDED.

A Chinese motor-cyclist claimed that motor-cycles might be left unattended, but the Magistrate imposed a fine of $5 for the offence.

CHRISTIAN HEALING.

MR. HICKSON'S WORK IN INDIA.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

Rev. J. T. Holman, the Assistant Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, sends us the following article by the Bishop of Lucknow (the Rt. Rev. Dr. George H. Westcott, son of the famous Bishop of Durham) which appeared in the *Lucknow Diocesan Chronicle* of February last, and which deals with the work of Mr. Hickson who is shortly coming to Hongkong:—

I asked the clergy of stations in which Mr. Hickson conducted a mission of Christian Healing to let me have some account of the impressions that the Mission had left upon their mind and of the results immediately apparent. The substance of the reports that have come to hand may be summed up in these words *There have been a certain number of remarkable cures and a general spiritual uplift.* I will now, for the benefit of the Diocese, endeavour to express in words some of the impressions left on my own mind.

Mr. Hickson teaches that the Gospel of Christ includes the healing of body, mind and soul. He points out that in the written Gospel there is frequent mention of the healing of the sick; and mention also of the casting out of evil spirits. Were these manifestations of power merely signs through which men were taught to believe in Jesus as the Christ? He also points out that the seventy received command to heal the sick, that the Apostles were enabled to effect physical cures, and that to other believers in the Apostolic age were given in the Spirit gifts of healing. Have these gifts of the Spirit been withdrawn or have they merely been neglected? To this question Mr. Hickson gives no uncertain answer; He is convinced that Jesus is now as full of compassion for the suffering as He was in the days of His earthly ministry, and that through the gift of the Spirit He has made provision for the removal of evils which cannot trace their origin to a God, whom we recognise as our Heavenly Father. He believes that the Church of Christ has lost much of the power that properly belongs to it through disregarding this aspect of the Gospel message. Through want of faith and through want of prayer we have deprived the Gospel of a ministry that would have appealed mightily to suffering humanity, bearing irresistible witness to our Lord as the Saviour of the world. As we looked on the Hindus and Mohammadans who came to Christ for healing we wondered "Is there not truth in this message," and we wondered the more as we noted that more cures were effected in the case of non-Christians than in the case of Christians. In an eastern city how great is the number of those to whom medical practitioners have so far brought no relief, partly because their number is too great, partly because they cannot afford to meet the cost of medicine or treatment, and partly perhaps because the ailments from which they suffer will only yield to spiritual treatment.

SIX HUNDRED CASES AT ONE SERVICE.

Mr. Hickson claims to have received from Christ the gift of healing and the number of physical cures effected bears witness to the truth of his claim. He assured us that as he laid his hands on the sick in Christ's name and prayed on their behalf he expressed no will power, but merely as it were lifted them up and presented them to Christ for healing. Only in this way, so far as I can judge could he have treated the six hundred cases that came to him at one of the services held in our Cathedral. He said that some of the services were exhilarating, rather than exhausting. He places spiritual healing and psycho-therapeutics on an entirely different plane.

All healing whether effected by medicine, surgery, mental processes or spiritual treatment is, he explains, God's gift; but what is purely physical produces only physical results; what is mental affects only mind and body, while spiritual treatments may affect the whole man. I say "may" in this last case, because one feels that to produce this result treatment must be sustained through a conscious fellowship with God *and a desire to live in accordance with His will as revealed in Christ.*

Mr. Hickson does not in any way disparage the services rendered to humanity by medicine, surgery and psycho-therapeutics, but he thinks that such treatment may be rendered more effective if associated with prayer on the part of the doctor or other Christian friends.

Will Christ always heal those who come to Him in faith? This is a question that I personally am not prepared to answer in the affirmative, but this fact does not disincline me to believe that Mr. Hickson has a message to the Church from God. There is unanimous testimony to *the spiritual uplift brought about by these Christian Healing Missions.* To what has this been due? In a large measure to the Missioner's unfeigned belief in the power and loving sympathy of a living, present Christ. The people listened to the message; they were reminded of Christ's words: "Come unto me all that travail and are heavy laden and I will give you rest"; "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ask whatsoever ye will, and it shall be done unto you." Men felt assured of Christ's love and sympathy, and responded to the appeal to pray for others and to love as brethren. I felt too that very many of those who came appreciated the blessing of the priest that followed the laying on of hands "The Lord bless and complete the work of healing begun in you this day both for your body and your soul, for Jesus' sake."

A spiritual impression has been created and it is for us to see that *the impression does not die away. The work of healing has to be completed.* Mr. Hickson suggested that prayer circles should be formed, to intercede for those who asked for prayer on their behalf and to return thanks for blessings received. He suggested that the intercessions used should

(Continued at foot of next column.)

include two general petitions for special Parish needs. He deprecated the formation of any special Guild as he felt that this was the work of the Church and was best done by the Church as such. He suggested that each circle should consist of about ten intercessors with a lay Secretary, man or woman, and that all the prayer circles should meet together once a month for a general prayer meeting or Service in Church. He suggested that there might be special remembrance of this subject at a Celebration of the Holy Communion on one Sunday in the month and that those who sought a special blessing might receive it at the close of the Service. He felt that there must be in this land some who had received this gift of healing and would discover it as they prayed with and for others. We trust that it may be so, and yet it is most undesirable that any should hastily claim possession of such a gift in public, lest he should become a stumbling block to others. May God give us a right judgment in this as in all things.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

SIXTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

St. Joseph's College, at the athletic meeting, yesterday, had the honour of the presence of Sir William and Lady Brunyate at the first public function they have attended since the inauguration of Sir William, as Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University. Lady Brunyate, at the conclusion of the sports, presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The sports, which were held at the Racecourse, passed off very successfully; the gentlemen who directed the proceedings had a strenuous day but they found satisfaction and compensation in the enthusiasm and enjoyment of the youngsters. A large number of contributions to the prize fund also did their share towards the success of the affair.

The following were the officials:—Patrons, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni and Rev. Fr. P. de Maria; hon. sec., Mr. J. P. Braga; judges, Messrs. W. G. Fitzgibbon, J. B. Hughes and S. A. M. Sepher; handicappers and starters, Messrs. F. A. Xavier, R. M. Omar and A. Rahmin; time-keepers, Messrs. Noel Braga and W. Jackson; working committee, Messrs. A. Abbas, A. G. Abbas, I. M. Alarakia, M. F. Baptista, Hugh Braga, James Braga, C. Guimgam, J. B. Hughes, T. Leonard, E. Marriott, D. K. Mistry, L. M. Ozorio, J. Prouchandy, H. F. Rozario, S. Rumjahn, and H. Silva.

The following were the results:—

Long Jump (Junior).—1, Michael Lim; 2, Peter Lim. Distance: 14½ feet.

Long Jump (Senior).—1, J. S. Ackbar; 2, Tay Yoe Ai. Distance: 17 feet.

100 Yards Flat Race (Junior) Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Wong Kwong Tin.—1, A. de Silva; 2, Ishimatsu. Time: 10 2-5secs.

120 Yards Flat Race (Senior).—1, Hugh Braga; 2, Peter Remedios. Time: 12secs.

50 Yards Small Boys' Race.—1, B. Gosano; 2, C. Paley; 3, F. Franco. Time: 6 1-5secs.

440 Yards Flat Race (Junior).—1, A. de Silva; 2, J. Maher. Time: 57secs.

60 Yards Flat Race (boys 10 years and under).—1, C. Victor; 2, G. Victor.

440 Yards Flat Race (Senior).—1, H. Braga; 2, S. Rumjahn. Time: 53secs.

100 Yards Small Boys' Race.—1, B. Gosano; 2, C. Paley.

High Jump (Junior).—1, A. Gosano; 2, Michael Lim. Height: 4ft. 8ins.

High Jump (Senior).—1, F. Woo; 2, K. M. Omar. Height: 5ft. 1in.

120 Yards Flat Race.—1, Wong See; 2, Way Can.

220 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Junior). 1st prize by the Lusitano Recreation Club. 1, J. Maher; 2, C. da Silva. Time: 24 4-5secs.

220 Yards Flat Race (Senior) Challenge Cup by St. Joseph's College Association.—1, S. Rumjahn; 2, H. Braga. Time: 25secs.

120 Yards Flat Race.—1, F. L. Marquis; 2, R. P. Louis.

Team Race 220 Yards.—1, St. Paul's College. Time: 3.29 2-5mins.

Sack Race.—1, B. Gosano; 2, A. Kitchell.

100 Yards Flat Race.—1, M. Dillon; 2, D. Leonard.

Half-mile Flat Race (Junior).—1, J. Maher; 2, F. M. da Silva. Time: 7.17 2-5secs.

Half-mile Flat Race (Senior).—1, B. Abadie; 2, Holm. Time: 2.13⅘min.

100 Yards Flat Race.—1, Sap Ng; 2, Lok Ka Chung.

100 Yards Flat Race (boys 10 years and under).—1, C. Victor; 2, J. Victor.

One-mile Bicycle Race.—1, A. Ignotieff; 2, M. Remedios. Time: 3mins. 25secs.

100 Yards Flat Race (Open to St. Mary's School, Kowloon).—1, C. Xavier; 2, Ida Olevira.

100 Yards Flat Race (Open to St. Francis School).—Girls: 1st, R. Chiu; 2, L. Mayard. Boys: 1, G. Chow; 2, A. Suffiad.

Three-Legged Race.—1, C. Silva and Tay Yoe Wai; 2, Ishimatsu and ———.

100 Yards Flat Race (Open to French Convent School).—1, S. A. Soares; 2, B. Hardwick.

150 Yards Flat Race (Open to St. Joseph's Branch School, Kowloon).—1, C. E. Wong; 2, Foo Kien.

120 Yards Consolation Race (Junior).—1, B. Shamsudin; 2, George Lai.

120 Yards Consolation Race (Senior).—1, H. da Silva; 2, I. Hassan.

BURGLAR CAPTURED IN KOWLOON.

A Chinese youth was charged yesterday before Mr. G. N. Orme with being a rogue and a vagabond, and attempting to break into No. 19, Austin Road, Kowloon, in the small hours of the morning of April 11th.

The prisoner was seen climbing up a pipe between the first floor and second floor with the intention of stealing clothing hung up on the verandah to dry.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

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SMART LINENS, COTTONS and SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERES,

WORSTEDS. FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

"TAIPO" CLOTH This is a new fabric and the ideal cloth for SUMMER WEAR. 122

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

DOG, CAT, POULTRY, PIGEON AND BIRD SHOW 1921.

BY kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, a SHOW will be held at the RACE COURSE, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH.

There will be classes for all breeds, types, etc., of the above provided there are sufficient entries.

Entrance fees for Dogs $2.00, Cats $1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents per pen. Cage birds, Canaries, parrots etc., 30 cents each or aviaries $1.00. Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds must find their own cages.

Entrance forms for the Show can be had from the undersigned and must be sent, in together with the fee, not later than SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.

Intending exhibitors are requested to send in their entries as soon as possible in order to allow sufficient time to make up classes and arrange for the necessary accommodation.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.
[789

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NAGOYA"
Arrived Hongkong on April 11th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1921. [788

ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY are holding their ANNUAL REGIMENTAL SPORTS on THURSDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1921, at the United Services Recreation Club Ground, Kowloon, commencing at 2 P.M., Lieut.-Colonel W. LONING, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers, Royal Artillery, will be "At Home", and hope their friends will accept this as an invitation.
[770

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE 19TH ATHLETIC MEETING will be held, under the auspices of the above Club, on SATURDAY, APRIL 30th, 1921, on the HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB GROUND, commencing at 1 p.m. sharp.

The following events are open to all Clubs in the Colony:—

Long Jump; 120 Yards Handicap; High Jump; 220 Yards Handicap; 2-miles Bicycle Race (Handicap); 100 Yards Challenge; 3-miles Bicycle Race Handicap; Half Mile Handicap; Tug-of-War (8 men a side); 440 Yards Challenge; 120 Yards Hurdles; One Mile Handicap; Sack Race (100 Yards); One Mile Bicycle Race (scratch); 400 Yards Relay Race (teams of 8); Obstacle Race; Throwing the Cricket Ball; Putting the Shot.

Open to Schools: Boys (age 6-10) Race 100 Yards Handicap; Boys (age 10-15) 440 Yards Handicap; Girls (age 10-15) 100 Yards Handicap; Girls (age 6-10) 100 Yards Handicap.

Confined to members of the V.R.C.: 220 and 440 Yards Handicap.

Entrance Fee $1 each event.

For Tug-of-War and Relay Race $8 each event.

Entries close on Monday, April 25th, at 6 p.m.

Printed entry forms can be had on application to the undersigned.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1921. [781

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"
OF
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.
for 1921
59TH ANNUAL EDITION
containing
1,600 PAGES 14 MAPS
SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.
PRICE ... $12
Abridged Edition $8.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13TH day of APRIL, 1921, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th, February 1921. 751

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Pavilion of the Club on THURSDAY, the 14th of APRIL, 1921, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of submitting the following resolutions:—

1. That the present HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB be wound up, and the Committee be authorised to take all necessary steps for that purpose.
2. That the Committee be authorised to register a Company limited by guarantee not exceeding $100 per member, on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association which will be submitted to the Meeting.
3. That the Committee be authorised to assign and hand over to the new Company, when registered, all the assets of the Club.

Should the proposed resolutions be passed at this Meeting a subsequent confirmatory Meeting will be called.

Copies of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen by Members at the Pavilion.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon Secretary.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1921. [761

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held at Happy Valley, on FRIDAY, 15th APRIL, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

There will be an Old Boys' Race of 220 yards at about 4 o'clock.
[785

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held in LONDON on APRIL 19TH.

The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from April 9th to April 20th, both days inclusive.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register.
Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [713

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TELEMACHUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th Apr., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 10th, 1921. 783

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

THE Steamship
"WEST HIKA"
having arrived, from Los Angeles *via* Ports, on 9th Apr., Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 A.M., on 15th Apr.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered, on and after 16th Apr. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY,
U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation,
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,
Agent,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong, April 11th, 1921. 784

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes P., Q., AD., AP., AW., BF., BG. BR., BV.,

FOR SALE.—One No. 9, OLIVER TYPEWRITER with both brief and short carriage $130. One No. 10, RONEO DUPLICATOR, $80.—Apply to Box LD, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 37

FOR SALE.—(1) Giles' Chinese-English DICTIONARY. (2) Sir Thos. Wade's "YU YEN TZU ERH CHI" (3 vols.) 2nd edition. Apply to Box LE, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 38

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND PATHE CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTOR. Must be in good working order & reasonable price. Reply Box LF, c/o *Daily Press* Office, giving price and where Machine can be seen. 39

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).

Apply to—
"A. B.,"
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
[134

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District. Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.

Apply to—
Box No. 588,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
588

S.S. "AMAZONE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 13th April, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th April, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 7th, 1921. [772

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship
"MOOBISH PRINCE"
having arrived, from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, April 15th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 16th, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.
St. George's Building, Telephone No 3165.
Hongkong, April 9th, 1921. [777

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLEDI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 13th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1921. [759

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Dayspring." 68

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

DRY GINGER-ALE

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints, $1.25 per dozen.

Splits 80 cts.

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
[1

DEATH.

GRAY.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on April 12th, John Graham, aged 46 years, eldest son of the late R. J. GRAY, of Brisbane, and grandson of the late Col. C. G. GRAY, 44th Regiment. The funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m., to-day.
767

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13TH 1921.

THE COAL CRISIS.

IT is a great relief to learn on the authority of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE that an early satisfactory conclusion to the grave crisis in the mining industry at home is not doubtful. The telegraphic summary of the address he made to representative owners of mines and of miners, however, fails to give us the grounds for the Prime Minister's optimism. He told them that the Government is resolved not to make the taxpayer maintain profits or wages; but the cables published yesterday morning pointed to the hope of peace being founded largely on an "announcement" that the Government is prepared to offer temporary financial assistance to the less productive collieries. How the Government could do that without taxation is not at all obvious. The only inference to be drawn from these conflicting statements is that the Government's "announcement" must have been *misunderstood before* a *précis* of the PRIME MINISTER'S speech was issued for publication. His attitude is what it has been from the very beginning, viz., that it is for the coal owners and the miners to submit a scheme adjusting profits and wages to the hard economic conditions—the former must justify the extent of their reductions of wages and the miners must submit counter-proposals. If negotiations for a settlement of the trouble have been carried no further than this, it cannot be said that a settlement is any nearer now than it was a week ago.

The position as it has been presented by the President of the Board of Trade is that on a present cost of production and the existing level of selling values in the export and inland trades Government control could only be maintained at a financial loss of £2,000,000 per week. We notice that mine proprietors have been alleging that the Coal Mines Department has been "bungling and blundering for months in its restrictions on the coal trade." Now that the industry has been decontrolled in every way the argument of the proprietors seems to be that they will be no better off, for the reason apparently that this alleged bungling and blundering has had an injurious effect on the trade which cannot speedily be remedied. Again, as we explained in a previous article, the Peace Treaty stipulation that Germany should supply the French market with coal, is regarded as having made the British coal export trade in France "a free gift to the Germans," while the Americans have captured other European markets because they have been able to export coal more cheaply than is at present possible for Great Britain to do.

With Government control gone, coal mining ceases apparently to be an organised industry. There are profitable mines and unprofitable mines and what the miners are aiming at is a national scheme to regulate wages—a scheme which will safeguard the earning capacity of the men in the poor mines. No doubt the owners of the poor mines would like this also, but in the absence of Government control we do not know what central control over the finances of the industry as a whole can be created. That is the first great problem which awaits solution. Then there is the standard of wages. It is clear that the war-time scale of wages cannot be maintained. It is for the proprietors to convince the men that it cannot be done, and for the miners themselves to recognise the fact that wages must bear some relation to the cost of production. If coal produced at existing rates of wages cannot hope to recapture the markets which have been lost, then production must manifestly be decreased and thousands of men thrown out of employment. It is a case of half a loaf being better than no bread. Until in some way the price of coal, which is the country's basic industry, can be cheapened, there can be no prospect of any substantial general decline in prices. "Needs must where the devil drives." But it will be a hard road to travel. The miners, if they have to submit to lower wages, will not be satisfied to see wages maintained in other industries at existing levels. What happens in the mining industry must happen in all other branches of industry which are supported by coal. Cheaper coal must bring with it a general decline in the present cost of living. The price of every commodity whose production is dependent upon coal should fall correspondingly, and a general lowering of wages should not in that event involve a lowering of the standard of living. What the miners are doing to-day the operatives in other industries will probably be doing when their turn comes to accept a sacrifice in wages, and the solution must embrace some regulation of the rate of profit. We are at an important turning point in economic history. What experience the country has had of Government control of industry has shattered rather than strengthened confidence in Socialism as a solution of the economic problems of the age; the solution, it seems to us, will ultimately be found in a wider extension of the principle of co-partnership between Labour and Capital. In certain large industries where this principle has been adopted the general testimony is that it has succeeded admirably, and it is in the extension of this principle that the best hopes of peace, contentment and prosperity reside.

The Bandman Opera Company are proceeding to Shanghai this morning on the P. & O. *Nagoya*.

The members of the Golf Section of the Kowloon Cricket Club are holding their annual dinner on Saturday, April 16th, at the Palace Hotel.

Mr. H. Harris, Calcutta agent of the Chartered Bank of India, is retiring and leaving India. For some years he was in the Chartered Bank in Singapore and afterwards in Kuala Lumpur.

The news of the death of Professor Bertrand Russell, which was given a few days ago, appears to be incorrect, for we observe in later Northern papers a report that he is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

One or two minor collisions occurred in the harbour yesterday morning during the fog that prevailed at day-break. A Taikoo launch was damaged by colliding with Holt's Wharf, and one of the Yaumati ferry boats had a collision with another on the same service.

Recent donors to Lord Milner's fund for the London School of Tropical Medicine include Messrs. John Swire and Sons, Ltd., who contributed £1,000. The total when the last mail left amounted to £117,000. Lord Milner aims at raising £130,000 for the maintenance of the school and the prosecution of research.

A new scale of local fares between China and Japan ports and Manila is being brought into force next month by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. By the big Empress liners the first-class fare from Hongkong to Shanghai will be $80 Mex. From Shanghai to Hongkong by these vessels which come *viâ* Manila, the fare is $120. By the *Empress of Japan*, and the *Monteagle* the fare between Shanghai and Hongkong remains at $86. To Yokohama the first class fares will be $145 and $143 by the respective classes of vessels.

At the invitation of the Japanese Government Mr. Oswald Short, the pioneer airman, has left England for Japan, and a number of *employés* of Messrs. Short Bros., seaplane builders, have also left for Japan to assist in carrying out a contract with the Japanese Government. They are travelling with a large cargo of seaplanes. Further, some ten British civilian pilots and aeronautical engineers, headed by Colonel the Master of Sempill, will leave in about two months for Japan to instruct Japanese Navy pilots and engineers.

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. G. Gray, who for some few years past had been an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Snowman & Co., ship, freight and coal brokers of Hongkong. Mr. Gray, who was 46 years of age, died, from blood-poisoning caused by an abrasion on the hand in February last. The wound healed, but blood-poisoning subsequently developed, and Mr. Gray had been under treatment at the Government Civil Hospital for about a week a more before his death. The funeral takes place this evening.

Mr. Justice Astbury has confirmed the reduction of capital of the Yangtse Valley Co., Ltd., from £50,202 to £12,719. Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the company, said it was proposed to return money to the members, and this was the fourth reduction. The principal asset of the company was a concession in China, which had been surrendered, and the Chinese Government was paying compensation for some years. The shares were originally £1, and they had been cut down to 2s., and now it was proposed to reduce them to 6d., and return 1s. 6d. per share on the shares which were entitled to priority on the return of capital.

Last week eleven Chinese died from small-pox, one from diphtheria, one from enteric fever, two from cerebro-spinal fever, and three from influenza (not notifiable). One non-fatal case of small-pox and two of diphtheria, all Chinese, were reported; also three non-fatal cases of enteric fever, one British (imported) and the others Chinese; four of paratyphoid fever, one British, one Indian and the other Chinese; seven of cerebro-spinal fever, one Indian and the rest Chinese; and one of puerperal fever, Japanese. Two cases of small-pox, one of which was fatal, and one fatal case of puerperal fever, all Chinese, were reported yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon are passengers by the P. & O. steamer *Nagoya* which proceeds on her voyage northward this morning. They are spending some little time in North China before proceeding to England. Mr. Moxon has been in the East for close on thirty years. Originally he was an assistant in the firm of Smith Bell & Co. at Manila, and subsequently was the firm's agent in Hongkong. Later, for some years, he was the agent here of the Philippine Company, but about 1912 started in business with Mr. John Taylor as a share broker under the style of Moxon and Taylor. Mr. Taylor went home on retirement a few months ago. Mr. Moxon is now following suit. In his time Mr. Moxon, who is a keen sportsman, with the gun and in other ways, has been a prominent figure in the social as well as the business life of the Colony. He was a steward of the Jockey Club, and formerly was frequently seen in the saddle at local race meetings. Last year he was President of the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George. Mr. and Mrs. Moxon leave behind them in the Colony a wide circle of friends whose good wishes will go with them in their retirement.

In connection with the Mission of Healing, which will be held in Hongkong, shortly, it is interesting to learn from the Calcutta *Englishman* that "many stories, some pathetic, some amusing, are being told in Calcutta about the Faith Healing Mission, which is now exciting so much attention. One of the amusing stories is about a man totally deaf, who went to be healed. No sooner was he touched than he ran out of the hall, with his fingers in his ears, crying out that he could not hear the noise. Of course, the story was invented by a sceptic, but there are other stories of wonderful cures, which are being repeated from month to month and are evidently believed. A remarkable feature about the Mission is the number of Indians, professing other than the Christian faith, who are being attracted by it. Office clerks and other Hindus of the middle class assert that so far as their own religion is concerned there is nothing in the Mission repugnant to them. Indeed faith healing, they say, is a recognised form of soul-force. Whatever may be the truth about the cures that are alleged to have taken place, there can be no doubt that a large part of Calcutta has been greatly stirred and has forgotten politics in order to discuss this new movement."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINERS' STRIKE.

INOPPORTUNE TRIPLE ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

LONDON, April 12th.

There is much criticism of the inopportune publication, last night, of the Triple Alliance manifesto, declaring that a stoppage of railwaymen and transport workers will begin, unless an offer is made to the miners which the Triple Alliance may be justified in recommending them to accept, also stating that the owners' offer fixes the standard 50 per cent. below the cost of living, and accusing the Government of not being an impartial arbitrator but an active partisan.

HOPEFUL PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LATER.

The coal negotiations entered a delicate stage to-day. The owners and miners, each, stated their case yesterday. Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, heard the parties separately. No proposal has yet been submitted which may be likely to lead to a settlement, but though the position is serious, no breakdown in the negotiations is anticipated, such as may precipitate the Triple Alliance strike, the threat of which remains in abeyance.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREMIER'S ADVICE TO OWNERS AND MINERS.

LONDON, April 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the coal-owners and miners, dwelt on the formidable task ahead, and said that an early satisfactory conclusion would not be doubtful if there were the same eagerness to share losses as there was to share profits. He referred to the unprecedented slump in the export trade, owing to the practical closing of the markets of the Continent and of South America. The Government was resolved not to make the taxpayer maintain profits or wages. It was for the coal-owners and miners to submit a scheme adjusting these to hard economic conditions. The former must justify the extent of their reductions in wages; the miners must submit counter-proposals. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by suggesting that both sides appoint a small body which should report to a full conference.

HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, moving a formal address of thanks for his Majesty's message relating to the Reserve Forces proclamation, stated that the instruction of the Miners' Federation in regard to non-interference with pumping had been generally followed. He feared that the negotiations would take a considerable time and be most difficult. We must not flatter ourselves that we were out of danger. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the threat of an extension of the dispute to the whole transport industry was suspended—not withdrawn, therefore it was necessary to continue precautions. The community must show that if its existence were attacked it would be able to protect itself (Labour cries, "No provocative!") Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was most anxious that nothing should be said to make a fair and honourable settlement impossible. He urged adjournment of the discussion, and the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

POSITION "NOT UNSATISFACTORY."

LATER.

The Conference of owners and miners adjourned, after which one of the Miners' Executive declared that as the result of the first day's negotiations the position was not unsatisfactory. It transpired, however, that the conference had not got to grips with fundamentals. Both parties, by the Premier's wish, will meet him separately to-morrow morning.

FORTY PITS FLOODED.

LATER.

Forty pits have been completely flooded, according to a statement by Mr. Bridgeman in the House of Commons at question time. Mr. Bridgeman said that it was impossible to forecast how many would again be workable, as economic considerations were involved beside those of practicability.

THE LATE EX-KAISERIN.

A DEVOTED CONSORT.

LONDON, April 11th.

With the death of the ex-Kaiserin disappears the most pathetic figure among the Hohenzollerns. As a devoted consort, she remained faithful unto the last to the ex-Kaiser. She had been in failing health ever since she joined him in exile, a prey to fears of poison, aerial attack and other perils. Her end had been so long expected that the Duchess of Brubswick went to Germany in February to arrange the funeral. She finally succumbed to a heart attack. It is reported at Doorn that she will be buried at Potsdam.

FRENCH CITY HONOURED.

PARIS, April 11th.

The Government has awarded the War Cross to Maubeuge, which in 1914 stopped part of the German Army for three days.—*Havas.*

LATEST CABLES.

RUMOUR-MONGERS' FIELD DAY.

WILD REPORTS ABOUT FIGHTING IN RHINELAND.

LONDON, April 12th.

Rumour-mongers had a field day yesterday, when fantastic stories circulated like wild fire about heavy British casualties sustained in Rhineland.

It was stated that two trainloads of wounded soldiers injured in the fighting had arrived in London, *viâ* Dover, and large consignments of coffins had been sent from Waterloo station.

People from far distant centres rang up London newspaper offices, who endeavoured to trace the origin of the reports by official enquiry and private investigation.

Eventually, the War Office issued a statement, ascribing the myth to Bolshevik attempts to deter recruiting of the Defence Force. The Minister of War described as sheer nonsense the tale that the Defence Force had been created to suppress a German rising or to collect German indemnity.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATE.

INCREASE OF 310,000 MEN.

LONDON, April 12th.

A Supplementary Army Estimate, issued yesterday, provides an additional 300,000 men for the Army and 10,000 for the Air Force, in consequence of proclamations calling up Reserves, extending the service and enlistment of the Defence Force.

The original Army Estimate was 341,000 men; hence the strength of the Army is raised to 641,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE INSTEAD OF COMPULSION.

LONDON, April 12th.

A New York telegram says that the United States Government intends to proceed immediately with the formation of citizens' military training camps, in order to train a volunteer reserve force to supplement the regular army and the National Guard.

There will be two classes of recruits, namely, youths of 16 and 21, who have no previous army training.

General Pershing will supervise this citizen reserve system, the ultimate object of which is to create a voluntary reserve sufficient for any emergency, thus avoiding the necessity of compulsory military service.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONY.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, April 12th.

The enormous strides made in long-distance wire and cable telephony were revealed in Washington, yesterday, when President Harding conversed with the President of Cuba, after which a succession of conversations took place with persons in 26 towns, the remotest being Cuba.

Speaking to Catalina, nearly 6,000 miles, although the voice was automatically relayed at intermediate stations the listeners had not the slightest difficulty in hearing.

The organiser of the scheme laid stress upon the unimaginable political consequences likely to arise from the development for the British Empire, pointing out that the equipment would enable London to keep in direct communication with Cape Town and Calcutta, and even Hongkong, Shanghai and Peking, *viâ* Calcutta.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STABILITY.

PROOF IN TREASURY BILLS ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, April 12th.

A hopeful sign of returning financial stability is given in the announcement that the Government reverts to the pre-war system of offering Treasury Bills weekly by tender, instead of at fixed rates as during the past four years.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA LINE.

LAST YEAR'S PROFITS.

LONDON, April 12th.

The gross profits of the Holland-Amerika Line last year were 10 millions florins, as compared with 38½ millions in 1919.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUTCH EAST INDIES CURRENCY.

LONDON, April 12th.

A Rotterdam telegram says that a Royal decree has appointed a Commission, under the presidency of Meinheer J. Giffering, President of the Nederlandsche Bank, to study the currency difference between Holland and the Dutch Indies, and to report on the advisability of changing the present unit of currency.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

WASHINGTON, April 12th.

The Emperor of Japan has sent a letter to President Harding keenly regretting that unavoidable circumstances closely connected with himself at present prevent his acceptance of the President's invitation to the Crown Prince to visit the United States on the completion of the Prince's European mission.

THE YAP NOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 12th.

It understood that Great Britain and France have replied to the Yap Mandate Note. Great Britain's reply is stated to be of a preliminary nature.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

MR. G. L. SHAW'S LIBEL ACTION.

COURT RESERVES JUDGMENT.

SHANGHAI, April 12th.

In the case in which Mr. G. L. Shaw claims $100,000 damages from Bronson Rea and Patrick Gallagher, proprietor and editor, respectively, of the *Far Eastern Review*, for alleged libel in calling the plaintiff an active Asiatic Sinn Fein leader, the defence pleaded a demurrer contending that the libel alluded to a political group in Korea. Judgment was reserved.

"MISSING LINK" EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, April 12th.

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader and promoter of the expedition to Central Asia to discover the "Missing Link" and the origin of the evolution of man, has arrived in Shanghai. Twenty tons of equipment have been brought. The expedition is expected to be absent five years. The headquarters are in Peking.

[With reference to the enterprise Dr. Andrews has made the following statement:—We intend to make a stay of five years in the untrodden regions of Mongolia. The whole personnel of more than two thousand, including the foremost archaeologists, ethnologists, and motion picture photographers, are expected to reach Yokohama on May 28th. The cost for the expedition is estimated at G.$60,000,000 which is to be contributed by Messrs. Morgan & Co., the Rockefeller Institute and other millionairses. The exploration in South China in 1910 and that in Mongolia in 1917 having both testified that the human race originated in Mongolia, it has been decided to make a final and thorough exploration this time.]

50 YEARS IN CHINA.

RETIRED CUSTOMS CHIEF.

SHANGHAI, April 12th.

Mr. Nelson E. Bryant, retired Customs Commissioner, who is passing through *en route* for Home, completed last September fifty years in China, successively in business, the American Consular Service, and the Customs.

EARLIER CABLES.

OIL QUESTION.

GREAT BRITAIN PROPOSES CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 12th.

Great Britain has presented to the Government a memorandum with regard to the San Remo oil agreement, proposing the appointment of an American commissioner to confer with the British Petroleum Commission, in order to accelerate the adjustment of differences.

WAR TAXES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 12th.

Bills have been introduced into Congress repealing excess profits and other war taxation by substituting a 1 per cent. tax on all sales, which is estimated to yield $600,000 annually.

BOXING.

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 11th.

At the National Sporting Club, in the twenty-round contest for the Lightweight Championship of Great Britain, Ernie Rice (Hounslow) knocked out Ben Callicott (Plymouth) in the seventh round.

CHEAPER PRICES IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 11th.

The measures taken to curb speculation and to bring about a deflation of prices in the chief commodities have resulted in Paris meat prices being reduced by about 20 per cent.—*Havas.*

MALARIA PREVENTION.

THE NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

DISCUSSION AT THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, the President (Mr. G. R. Sayer) in the chair. There were also present: the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Chow Show-son, the Medical Officer (Dr. W. W. Pearse) and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

Dr. KOCH asked the following questions:—

"(i.)—Is there a periodical recrudescense of mosquitoes in the residential areas of the Colony?

(ii.)—If so, what are the apparent causes of such recrudescence?

(iii.)—What are the remedies which have been, and should be, put into force?"

The SECRETARY read the following reply:—

(1.)—It is noticeable that mosquitoes are more prevalent in the Spring and Autumn.

(2.)—The aparent causes of this are:

(*a*)—*Spring.*—The advent of warm weather generally associated with intermittent light rain causing small accumulations of water on the hillsides.

(*b*)—*Autumn.*—The action of heavy rain in clearing all pools of larvae having ceased, oportunity occurs for mosquitoes to hatch out again.

(3.)—*Remedies.*—It has been customary to have undergrowth cut in the neighbourhood of houses in the Spring and Autumn and to send gangs of men to clear away all tins and broken bottles, etc., which are then exposed.

It has also been customary to oil collections of water which can not be otherwise dealt with. Also on receipt of any complaint of mosquitoes being prevalent, it has been customary to make a special inspection with a view to ascertaining their breeding places and to deal with them.

A special survey is being arranged with a view to finding if any more permanent works can be carried out, *e.g.*, more training of nullahs and for alterations of house drainage.

In spite of any permanent works mosquitoes will breed in flower pots, eaves, gutters if choked, and other collections of water in private premises.

Dr. KOCH asked permission to move a resolution on the matter without giving the usual fortnight's notice. The matter was now urgent and a resolution now would make the Board's decision effective without loss of time.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter could be treated as one of urgency if two-thirds of the members present agreed.

Permission having been granted, Dr. KOCH said that arising out of the answers to his question he would like to point out that although they had been slumbering under the happy delusion that malaria had been practically wiped out of the Colony, still it could be judged from the few official statistics that had appeared that that happy state was not quite a fact. He found from the last returns available from the Government Civil Hospital that there were 218 cases of malaria admitted, with nine deaths, and in the Tung Wah Hospital about 207, with 57 deaths, a percentage of about 25. The incidence of Malaria in the New Territories had not been recorded in the Kwong Wah Hospital, but it was a notorious fact that malaria was widely prevalent. In this Colony from time to time epidemics occurred which greatly stirred the population. They had had epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever, of plague, and small-pox, and the people yearly lost their heads because of the very acute incidence and of the dramatic nature of those cases, whereas malaria, was much more maiming in its effects, and the deaths in one form or another, either from itself or from one of its consequences, out-numbered the deaths from all the other epidemics. Malaria was not regarded with any dread, and people naturally became notoriously indifferent to taking steps in order to suppress the possibility of the carrying by the malaria parasite. Those steps, the Chairman told them, the Board had taken. In view of the widespread prevalence of malaria, the Board ought to take more definite steps to enlist the interest and co-operation of the inhabitants of the Colony. That might be done by public advertisement in the papers, or by leaving leaflets with house-holders, telling them what to do and how to do it. Propaganda against malaria ought to be carried on. Propaganda was resorted to in the case of other diseases, venereal disease, for example, which was not nearly so prevalent or so deadly as malaria. The Board would be justified in recommending to the Government that the Sanitary Board be *empowered* to carry on what he would call an intensive campaign against malaria in the Colony. Many new buildings were being put up everywhere, and it was a matter of common knowledge, that the mosquito parasite was more prevalent not on account of the earth being turned up, but on account of the consequent accumulation of pools of water, especially in the hot weather. There were parts of the island where malaria was rife and everybody was a reservoir of malaria. He knew several such cases. He proposed the following resolution:—

"That this Board recommends that the Sanitary Department be authorised to undertake an intensive campaign against mosquitoes in the Colony."

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the formation of a sub-Committee to give effect to the resolution, consisting of Dr. Koch, the Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works and himself.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "PLEA FOR PEACE."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—An obnoxious letter in your esteemed paper of this morning, under the heading "A Plea for Peace" caused very much amusement in the Battalion.

The letter to which the writer signs himself or herself "Silentia," should be ignored in the first place as he or she does not sign his or her signature. So much is hidden under a *nom-de-plume*.

We have no desire to interfere with the people who use their brains (if they have any). "Silentia" goes on to state that the most infernal noise is caused by the men on bugle practice. This is not a joy but a necessary part of our routine and will continue to go on as long as the Army is an Army.

"Silentia" is misinformed when he stated that a wedding ceremony which was being performed in the Cathedral was interfered with by "this infernal noise." The buglers ceased until the ceremony was completed, when they were told that one was in progress. I have been a bugler for a good number of years and this is the first time I have heard the notes given forth by that instrument, described as "an infernal noise."

Perhaps "Silentia" does not realize that the "instrument of torture" was good enough to sound the calls in all the late wars and only in recent years spurred the "Contemptible little Army" on to the sound of the "Charge" when everything else was broken except their hearts.

"Silentia" suggests going to Bowen Road or the heights of King's Park, and states:—"The exercise of proceeding to and from these places would benefit the men." I should like to point out to "Silentia" these men have more exercise in one hour, perhaps, than "Silentia" has, in a week, and if it ever comes to pass that the Army received suggestions from civilians, then all I can say is—God help us!—Yours faithfully,

PTE. J. E. GRAHAM,
2nd Wiltshire Regt.

MORE IMPORTANT PROPERTY SALES.

We learn that Victoria Building—situated between the Chartered and Mercantile Banks, and occupying a site of between 14,000 and 15,000 square feet, has been sold to a Chinese syndicate at a price which works out at $56 a square foot. Sir Paul Chater's office and the Land Investment Company Office are among the number accommodated in this building, which is one of the oldest in that part of Queen's road.

We understand that Blue Buildings, on Praya East, the property of the Hongkong Land Investment Company, have also been sold.

There has been a boom in shares of the Land Investment Company's shares recently.

FIRE AT A BAKERY.

The bakery of Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd., at Wanchai was considerably damaged by fire in the early hours of yesterday. The Fire Brigade arrived in time to save the building from total destruction. A number of workmen were on the premises at the time of the outbreak but they escaped without injury. The cause of the outbreak is thought to be the ignition by a spark from the oven of a bundle of dry wood.

M. AND MME. PAOLI.

As will be seen from an announcement elsewhere in our columns, M. and Mme. Paoli will give a gala performance in St. Andrew's Hall on Friday at 5.30 p.m. M. Paoli possesses a tenor voice of considerable range and exceptional smoothness. Mme. Donzella is a soprano of great personal charm, and it is safe to say that the concert will be thoroughly enjoyed by music-lovers.

The Hon. Mr. PERKINS asked to be excused owing to the pressure of other work.

Mr. ALABASTER seconded the resolution and the sub-Comittee was then appointed, as above, with the omission of the name of the Director of Public Works.

OVERCROWDING—"MORE HOUSES" THE REAL REMEDY.

Among the other business was the matter of numbering houses under the Overcrowding bye-laws, *i.e.*, posting on each floor the number of people who might reside there.

In a minute on the question Mr. TSO asked why the old numbering practice was being revived now, when the housing problem was so acute.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reason why the old practice of numbering had fallen into disuse was that between 1908 and 1912 the number of square feet per head was reduced from fifty to thirty. That, of course, necessitated an alteration of every number, and it was considered at the time that renumbering would not be necessary, as it was understood that, with the larger number of people allowed per square foot, overcrowding would not occur. Since that time it had become more and more evident that overcrowding had occurred and they found it advisable to resume the old machinery. There was no idea of taking sudden action to deal with offending householders. No doubt the real remedy was to build more houses.

It was decided without further discussion to revert to the old numbering system.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

HONGKONG AND SIBERIA.

The following is the text of two questions asked in the House of Commons, on March 7th and February 24th, and the answers thereto:—

THE CHILD TRAFFIC IN HONGKONG.

Major Nall asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that a custom exists in Hongkong by which girls and children are transferred by their parents or natural guardians to the care of another household in return for a money payment, and responsible residents in the Colony allege that girls thus transferred are not infrequently resold at a profit; and, seeing that it is an undesirable thing that under British rule a girl or child should be sold and resold for a money profit without any interference from either the British or Chinese officials responsible, will he take steps to prevent this custom?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I have already described in this House the custom to which the hon. and gallant member refers. I am not aware whether re-transfer, for a large sum than that originally paid, is common. The position is at present the subject of correspondence with the Governor of Hongkong, but it may be well to repeat what I have stated before, that the law of the Colony, which is the law of England, does not recognise the transaction as conferring any right or title whatsoever on the employer as against the girl.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SIBERIA.

Lieut.-Colonel John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he has received a copy of the statement presented to the Chinese Government at Peking in October last by Mr. Yourin, on behalf of the independent Republican Government of Siberia, asking for official recognition by the Government of China; whether the Russian Far Eastern Republic have made a similar approach to the British Government; and whether he can say what is the present position in Siberia.

Reply.—The answer to the first and second parts of the question is in the negative. In answer to the third part of the question, I would refer my honourable and gallant friend to the reply which I gave to the honourable and gallant member for Central Hull on December 14th last, since when the situation has not materially altered.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Commenting on Mr. John Johnstone's speech at the annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—

When Mr. Johnstone says that "it is trade that has made this place and it is to trade that the Government must look to support it," he does not overstate the case. Eighty years ago Parliament was asking what we were to do with a barren fever-ridden rock at the mouth of the Canton river. To-day, that barren rock has become one of the brightest jewels in the British crown and it is the British merchant who made it so, as he has made other lustres in the same diadem. On the other hand, it is not always easy for the business community to realize where their ambitions may have to be subordinated to a general policy. Hongkong and China are a good deal nearer to London than they were even twenty years ago and this new proximity has not always been to the business man's advantage. With whom the fault lies it would be hard to say. It may be that the increasing competition of other nations has sometimes led the British business man in China—is so leading him to-day—to grasp at a fancied, momentary, advantage, though at the sacrifice of vital and far-reaching principles. But this fact unfortunately has to be faced, namely that the British community in China has a reputation in London of being long in purse rather than broad in vision and that the representations it sends Home have to encounter a good deal of preliminary prejudice accordingly.

This consideration bears very closely upon Mr. Johnstone's urgent presentation of the need of British educational institutions for Chinese and of Government assistance in founding and endowing them. The Government's view in this matter is that as such institutions must, in so far as they affect British interests at all, be the concern entirely of the British community in China, it is they who must supply the money. But this conception puts a burden on the British merchant which his competitors do not bear. We are far from saying that American firms in China contribute nothing to American educational institutions, but it is quite safe to say that the bulk of their funds comes from vast organizations in America itself. And in the case of France it is the French Government which has taken the lead and is working strenuously to attract Chinese students to French schools and colleges. Even if it were not the simple truth that British merchants in China subscribe far more liberally to purely Chinese interests than they commonly get credit for doing, the British Government's view, as mentioned above, seems one-sided. The Chinese trade may occupy a small place in the eyes of Whitehall, but China as the centre of the world's policy is clearly destined to be a very big thing in the coming century, and it is on that score far more than on any question of selling engines and cotton mills that the need of a liberal educational policy is to be pressed.



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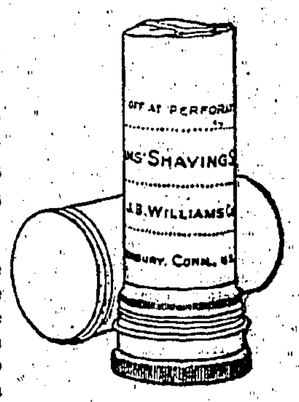
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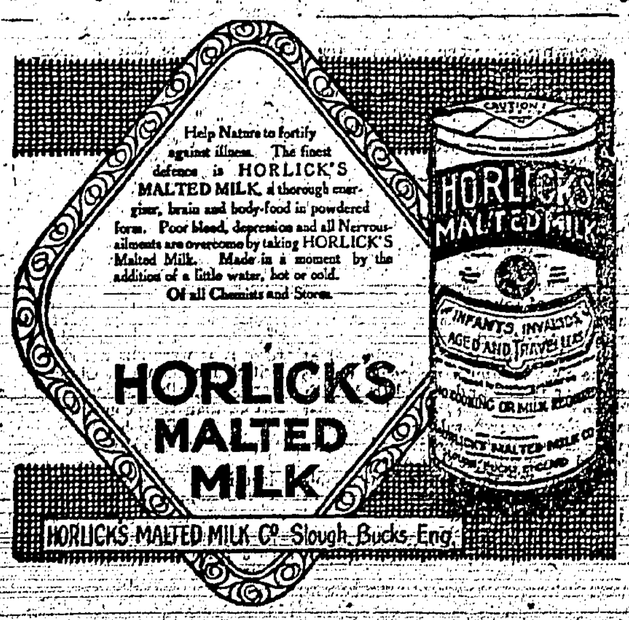


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BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

STRAITS-BORN CHINESE AT VARIANCE.

A somewhat unusual case, and one of special interest to Straits-born Chinese came before Mr. Justice Barrett-Lennard in the Supreme Court, at Singapore, last week. This was a case for damages for breach of promise of marriage in which an eighteen years old girl named Chia Gin Neo claimed $2,500 against Lim Teck Seng. Both parties belong to Pulau Bukum. Mr. A. de Mello appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. A. V. L. Davies.

Opening the case on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. de Mello said the parties to the action in the case were Straits-born Chinese and their parents belonged to the Hokien Province in China. About the 6th of July last year, according to the customs prevailing amongst Chinese in general and more particularly among the Hokien community, a "go-between" or middleman named Yeo Kim Teong approached the parents of the bride with an offer of marriage on the part of the defendant and they accepted it after due consideration. Arrangements were set on foot for fixing the date of the marriage and other incidental arrangements were made. The "go-between" was, like the father of the bride, and the defendant himself, employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Company at Pulau Bukum, and all the transactions had taken place on that island. Arrangements proceeded and in due course, it was essential as part of the negotiations, an exchange of horoscopes. That is to say that the bridegroom received from the bride a document showing the date of her birth and the lucky day and the bridegroom gave to the bride a similar document. According to the orthodox custom the bridegroom approached a "sooth-sayer" or astrologer to fix the lucky day and this was fixed for November 21st. This was communicated to the bride's parents who issued invitations for the wedding to take place on that day. A few days before that date much to the surprise and disappointment of the bride's parents, they received a letter dated 12th November from the "go-between" in Romanised Malay the contents of which were to the effect that defendant's mother did not wish to light the candles and that he had nothing to do with the affair. If they wanted to know the reason why, he would tell them that evening. That was followed by another letter dated the 16th November in English, in which defendant said he had written the "go-between" to get back his "peck-gee" or horoscope and return it to him. Mr. de Mello said he submitted that was a breach of the promise.

EXPENSE AND INJURED FEELINGS.

On receipt of that letter, Mr. de Mello said, his client wrote drawing attention to defendant's promise to marry his daughter on November 21st. There was a reply from the solicitors for defendant dated 18th November in which they stated that their client was employed by the A.P.C. and they had handed him Chia Teck Lye's letter and their instructions were they had to inform him that defendant had never agreed to marry his daughter and he was at a loss to understand why arrangements had been made.

Mr. de Mello said his client went to a considerable amount of expense. They hired a house which they had decorated. They also hired a number of musicians, and a number of invitation cards were sent out. Clothes and jewellery were also bought and the total amount actually spent was roughly $1,117, by reason of the promise of marriage. Mr. de Mello said that plaintiff being an infant they could not approach the Court except through her father. He could not say that plaintiff had spent the money herself. Then there was however, an element of injured feelings.

His Lordship, in summing up, referred to the fact that the plaintiff had never spoken to the defendant right up to the day when the alleged rupture took place. She had no affection for him whatever; so obviously there was no claim for damages for her feelings being outraged. The second point was on the grounds of loss of social position or wealth, but in the present case nothing had been said on that point. His lordship said he did not propose to place on the defendant a heavy obligation than he hoped he would undertake to pay. That might be done by directing him to pay the costs of the action.

Defendant was given fourteen days in which to pay.

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.

An earnest inquirer wishes to know whether the Chinese have the same superstition in regard to the number 13 as we do. His curiosity was aroused by a scene in a local restaurant the other day when the domestics were being measured for new gowns and at the same time being allotted new table numbers, and he relates that the boys not only showed a dislike of the fatal number but seemed prepared in a body to refuse to have anything to do with it. He was inclined to believe that no Chinese superstition was concerned in the matter, there being, in his opinion, more likelihood that the boys were merely basing their refusal on foreign prejudice to a table numbered 13 and realizing therein a diminished chance of cumshas. But there undoubtedly is a strong Chinese prejudice against the number, for somehow or another they associate it with infidelity or some other drawback on the part of the bearer's wife.—*N.C. Daily News.*

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

In a lecture on wireless at King's College it was stated the French at Bordeaux had the largest station in the world with eight steel towers 80 feet high, where messages could be received from every part of the world. It had been found possible by the navy to obtain communication with submarines whilst they were submerged and in this way to transmit orders.

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Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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TELEPHONE NO. 212. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.
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Asahi Beer
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY,
LIMITED,
TOKYO, JAPAN.
SOLE AGENTS:
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STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

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via Suez or Panama Canals at Owners' Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For **BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.**

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B/Lading

S.S. "TRIESTE" sailing on or about April 22nd.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about May 19th.

For **SHANGHAI & JAPAN.**

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 19th April.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or **VANCOUVER** via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ...	Wednesday,	20th Apr., at 11 a.m
SUWA MARU	Friday,	6th May, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Tuesday,	31st May, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU	Friday,	17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU	Friday,	15th Apr., at 11 a.m.
INABA MARU	Friday,	28th Apr., at 11 a.m
KAMO MARU	Friday,	13th May, at 11 a.m.
IYO MARU	Friday,	27th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU Friday, 29th April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Tuesday,	19th Apr., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Tuesday,	17th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Tuesday,	21st June, at 11 a.m

NEW YORK via Suez.

YAMAGATA MARU Middle of May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU (sailing from Singapore) Wednesday, 11th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKASA MARU	Friday,	22nd April.
HAKATA MARU	Tuesday,	3rd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang

RANGOON MARU Monday, 18th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama

AKI MARU Wednesday, 13th Apr., at 10 a.m

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMAKURA MARU	Friday,	15th April.
DAKAR MARU	Friday,	15th April.
IYO MARU	Friday,	15th Apr. at 11 a.m.
TSUSHIMA MARU	Friday,	15th April.
YAMAGATA MARU	Sunday,	17th April.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

Telephone Nos. 291 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 14th April.
S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 30th April.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 25th April.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 8th May.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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PREVENTING WAR.

VISCOUNT GREY'S FAITH.

PLAIN FACTS NECESSARY.

Replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Mr. Asquith at a dinner given in his honour at the National Liberal Club, on Feb. 22nd, Viscount Grey said that the subject on which he proposed to speak was a non-party subject, and he hoped it would never become a party subject. Sometimes, he was asked, "Would the League succeed?" His answer was that it must succeed. "I believe," he continued, "that Germany or Prussian militarism, which had control of the machinery of government, made the war inevitable. I am anxious that Germany should have a start in the world again. But she must make it clear that her new Government is one which is free from the taint of those particular men—they are all at the moment gone from power in Germany—who did make war inevitable. War is a thing which mankind can prevent if it likes. War is made by men and men only, and it is in their power, if they choose, to prevent war. Why did they not choose in 1914? Take the opinion of the German people. They had had within living memory three wars made admittedly by Prince Bismarck, which had all been short and successful. They had added to the strength and the prestige of Germany, and on the last had been founded the German Empire. With that record war could not have been a very terrible thing in the opinion of the German people. In our own country we were not feeling like that. In 1914 the desire of this country was for peace. There were a great many people who thought that at all costs we should keep out of war. Even extreme pacifists in the country were thinking, not so much how war could be prevented, but how we could keep out of war. That is not enough. You have in future to regard war as something which is to be prevented, and not merely as something which you are to avoid."

Lord Grey (continuing) said they could never talk again of civilised "warfare." (Cheers.) It was on that change of public opinion, on the capacity of human nature in the world to have learnt by the experience of the last war, that he relied for the League of Nations to succeed where everything else had previously failed. (Cheers.) It was that which made the League not only worth while, but absolutely essential. But there must be some machinery by which when the time came public opinion could make itself effective. No one nation could do that alone; they must have all the nations of the world, and they must have a league of the nations as the machinery. If armaments were built up again in future, as they were built up in the world before 1914, they could depend upon it we should again have militarism. The League of Nations must operate to prevent that growth of armaments. It might be that generations hence it would become such an accepted power, such an established institution in the world, that everybody would trust its power, and nations would cease to think it necessary to keep armaments for their individual protection.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Though the war was so recent, there was already talk of possible future wars and of possible war between, of all nations in the world, Great Britain and the United States. He was one of those who thought that there would be little pleasure or interest in living on in this world if there was war between those two nations, (Cheers.) He believed that cordial relations and co-operation between them would do more than anything else for the benefit of the whole world. "But," proceeded Viscount Grey, "I also believe that this question should be handled now with regard to certain plain facts, and one fact very plain to me is this, that there will be no real cordiality between this country and the United States as long as the Irish question remains where it is. (Cheers.) It is idle to discuss British-American relations without having that fact in our minds and recognising it openly. I dispose of war between us and America by describing it as unthinkable and inconceivable. But that does not make it certain that it might not happen. Infinity and eternity are unthinkable and inconceivable, but most people believe that they happen. I would much rather that people, especially in the United States, where they have been discussing this question of 'unthinkable and inconceivable,' brought out the plain fact that we have a treaty with the United States, which, if it be observed, will make war practically impossible. We have a treaty under which, if the two Governments cannot agree, they will resort to a commission, which will investigate and report and recommend a settlement, and under which at least a year's time is given for reflection before a breach of the peace takes place. I do not think the two great democracies will ever go to war if they observe that treaty. (Cheers.) But what I do regret rather is that in the United States they seem to be very conscious of the fact of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and discuss the possibility of its involving their country and ourselves in war, and do not seem to be so much aware of the fact of the existence of this treaty made between us and the United States Government, ratified by the Senate, and now in full force. If you wish treaties to be observed it is a good thing to keep them continually in mind and make the public familiar with them. Care has been taken that there shall be no conflict between the Anglo-Japanese alliance and that treaty. When there was talk of negotiating a treaty of universal arbitration with the United States, we were also discussing the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and it was obvious that we might be put in the position of finding ourselves at one moment under an engagement to go to war on behalf of Japan, and under an engagement with the United States to go to arbitration and not to war. That was so obvious that the Foreign Secretary approached the Japanese Government on the subject.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

He was met in a spirit of fairness and of true statesmanship, and they agreed readily and without demur to a clause being put in the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance making it clear that in the event of a quarrel between Japan and any country with whom we had a treaty of universal arbitration there was no obligation upon us to do otherwise than keep our treaty—(cheers)—and that clause was intended to apply to the particular treaty we afterwards made with the United States." (Cheers.)

Reverting to the subject of the League of Nations, Viscount Grey said it was most essential that we should maintain the closest understanding with France and Italy, as well as our other Allies; and he wanted that to be made the starting-point for the policy of the League. If the nations now in the League devoted themselves with sincerity, single-mindedness, and earnest conviction to the ideal of common co-operation and the interest of preventing war, they must in no long time meet with such response as would cause the League to embrace all the important nations of the world. (Cheers.)

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ASTHMA

Discovery of a Leading Physician

A Public test will be made to-morrow at The Pharmacy Drug Store.

All day to-morrow free sample packages of the celebrated "Schiffman's Asthmador" will be given away at

THE PHARMACY,
22, Queen's Road Central.

The doctor wants each sufferer from Asthma, Hay Fever or Bronchitis in this town, who has not already used his remedy, to call and get one. When asked regarding his reasons for giving his remedy away in this manner, he said: "People are naturally skeptical about an asthma remedy, and when you consider the number of so-called "cures" on the market, you can hardly blame them. Now I claim that my remedy will instantly relieve the most violent attack, no matter how severe or obstinate the case. If I do not believe it, why should I be giving it away? The sufferer who gets a sample package can tell in two minutes whether it is as I represent it, and it doesn't cost him anything. That is fair, isn't it?". It certainly does not look as if anything could be fairer.

Persons residing in other localities, outside of this city, who desire to try this medicine, will be sent a free sample package, per post, providing they send simply their name and full address (no other writing) on a postcard, within the next six days, and address

MULLER & PHIPPS, (ASIA), LTD.
P. O. Box 25,
Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, the 19th, APRIL, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1921. [739

WEATHER REPORT.

April 12th at 21.43.—Pressure is nearly stationary at Shanghai and in the extreme South, and has decreased at other reporting stations. It is highest over N. China.

Depression are shown over the Sea of Japan, over Indo-China and to the north of Yap.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.74 inches against an average of 7.89 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; overcast, some rain later.
Formosa Channel	Variable winds freshening from N.E. later.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 15th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.90	29.88	29.83
Temperature ...	73	68	78
Humidity	86	98	77
Wind Direction	East	calm	NW
" Force ...	1	0	1
Weather	o	of	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th ...74
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th ... 68

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG ...	Fri.,	15th April, D'light
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.,	15th April, 2 p.m
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"FOOKSANG"	Sat.,	16th April, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING" ...	Sun.,	17th April, D'light.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"KUMSANG" ...	Tues.,	19th April, D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"LOKSANG" ...	Wed.,	20th April, 9 a.m

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuadak, Jesselton Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, Apr., 16th, 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215 6

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel		Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENIFFER"		18th April.
S.S. "GLENGYLE"		28th April.

HOMEWARD.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	24th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freights or further particulars please apply to:—

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CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - ¥20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.
Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
No. 8, Ito-machi, Kobe.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 11th.

Eastern, British str., 2,272 tons, Capt. A. S. Gordon, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon Mackenzie Co.

April 12th.

Uki Maru, Japanese str., 3,678 tons, Capt. G. Shinomiya, from Melbourne and Manila, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Choysang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Fooksang, British str., 1,987 tons, Capt. Mitchell, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Haihong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. Passmore, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Order.

Methven, British str., 3,072 tons, Capt. James, from Saigon, with rice.—C.P.O.S.

Shisen Maru, Japanese str., 1,291 tons, Capt. Machihara, from Singpore, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Shunshing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

Taishun, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. H. Halkett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Chan Chau, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yan Fat.

Tjitaroem, Dutch str., 3,867 tons, from Japan, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Venezuela, American str., 3,443 tons, Capt. R. R. Drummond, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Wanna, Chinese str., 245 tons, Capt. Chan Kam Shing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po Sang.

Wenchow, British str., 840 tons, Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Wing Shing, British str., 3,306 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Saigon, with rice.—Man Chuen.

Yangtze Kiang, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—YuenCheong Lee.

CLEARANCES.

April 12th.

Asia, for Saigon.
Chihaya Maru, for Hongay.
Cologne, for Port Courbet.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Innaminoka, for Saigon.
Lake Gilpen, for Singapore.
Meidai Maru, for Canton.
Namsang, for Singapore.
Poolee, for K. C. Wan.
Taksang, for Hoihow.
Wuyo Maru, for Chingwantao.
Yechigo Maru, for Hongay.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Haihong*, on April 12th:—Mr. Grieg, Mr. Thomsons, Mr. Robbins, Mrs. Lipson, Mr. Narila.

Per s.s. *Fooksang*, on April 12th:—Mr. Triuerry, Mr. Dick, Mr. Maybe, Mr. and Mrs. Van den Brock, Mrs. Rodwell, Miss Monroe, Mr. J. J. de Veries, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Wennits and Mr. Hodgson.

Per s.s. *Venezuela*, on April 12th:—Mr. F. Almagro, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bird, Mr. Samuel Bird, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Buell, Mr. Paul Blum, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Breault, Mrs. P. Bordorritz, Mrs. Philip Cook, Mr. R. H. Chisholm, Mr. G. B. Dean, Mr. R. M. Ellis, Mr. A. L. Farwell, Miss K. Godsil, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Greene, Mr. Lewis Gonzales, Mr. C. H. Haynes, Mrs. A. M. Higson, Mr. Karl Hyams, Mr. J. Hutcheson, Mr. E. W. Hazzard, Mr. L. Hope, Mr. N. F. Kuhn, Mr. Robert Kerr, Lieut. and Mrs. L. E. Kelly, Mr. K. de C. Longmire, Mr. F. Loeffler, Mrs. J. G. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. Myers, Miss Helen Myers, Mr. J. Mason, Mr. C. E. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morton, Miss Alice Morton, Master Chas. V. Morton, Miss Lucy H. Morton, Master Harry S. Morton, Miss Helen E. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Milnor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McElroy, Mr. W. Overshiner, Mr. H. G. Parker, Miss D. I. H. Read, Mr. E. R. Romero, Mr. D. Ramandas, Mr. R. S. Rogers, Mr. Augustus Stephens, Mr. Frank Selby, Mr. E. T. Singer, Mrs. M. Strother, Master Raymond Strother, Mr. W. Squires, Jr., Master Chas. C. Squires, Miss M. T. Tomery, Miss I. M. Tormey, Miss M. G. Worrall, Mr. H. H. Winburg, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Woodward, Miss Mary L. Woodward and Mr. H. E. Whiddett.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Atruta Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 27th.
Atreus (Blue Funnel line), from Japan, due 14th inst.
Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 24th.
Bowes Castle (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 12th.
Dakar Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 14th.
Demodocus (Blue Funnel line), due April 20th.
Eurayades (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due May 4th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), from Europe, due April 14th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), due April April 14th.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due April 14th.
Machaon (Blue Funnel), due May 8th.
Methven, due April 12th.
Persia (Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents), due April 14th.
Rangoon Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 17th.
Shinyo Maru (T.K.K.), due April 19th.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due May 12th.
Tsushima Maru (N.Y.K.), from Bombay, due April 14th.
Yamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due April 16th.
Yetorofu Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due April 17th.
Yingchow, from Shanghai, due to-day.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Ajax* (Blue Funnel line) left Miike on April 11th for Liverpool, *viâ* Genoa and Marseilles, and is due at Hongkong on April 15th. She will sail on April 18th.

The s.s. *Hector* (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on April 8th for Hongkong, and is due here on May 1st.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai on April 11th, left the same evening, and is due at Moji this afternoon.

NEW P. & O. STEAMERS.

Two new P. & O. liners have been recently launched by Harland and Wolff (13,300 tons) and Armstrong, Whitworth (6,700 tons).

NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.

The *Golden State*, first of the new "535's" allocated by the U.S. Shipping Board to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. for operation on the Pacific, sailed from San Francisco on March 19th, *viâ* Honolulu. She is a sister boat of the *Empire State*, *Palmetto State*, *Lone Star State*, and *Hoosier State*. Here dimensions are:—Length, 535 ft.; beam, 72 ft., displacement, 21,167 tons; deadweight, 12,600 tons; speed, 17½ knots. She has accommodation for 250 first-class and 300 steerage passengers. The vessel is commanded by Captain Yardley.

NEW STEAMER FOR YANGTSZE.

Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., of Scotstoun, have recently completed the new steamer *Anning* for service on the River Yangtsze between Ichang and Chungking. This steamer has been specially fitted for that run, and has specially powerful propelling machinery and, in addition, a powerful capstan and warping gear for use in hauling up the rapids where they are too swift for the propelling machinery alone. The two boilers are of the Yarrow double-ended water-tube type. The *Anning* is 190 ft. long, with a beam of 30 ft. and a depth moulded to main deck of 8 ft. There are four decks carrying elaborate passenger accommodation. The *Anning* is an almost exact replica of the *Shu-kun*, which has been run on the Yangtsze since 1913, and which was built by the same firm.

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

SERIOUS DEPRESSION CONTINUES.

Speaking at a luncheon at Fairfield shipyard, Govan, on March 3rd, Sir A. H. Kennedy, president of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, alluded to the fact that production had slackened since the armistice and that, in conjunction with higher wages, had increased the cost of such ships to an extent as to make it impossible for the shipbuilders to do business. The number of vessels cancelled and suspended since April last year was 70 per cent. more than the total of new contracts secured.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the chamber of shipping of the United Kingdom Sir Owen Phillips declared that trade would not really revive and expand until taxation was reduced and cheap coal was produced so as to enable it to be sold in the markets of the world at a much lower price than at present.

AMERICAN SHIPOWNERS' DIFFICULTIES.

On May 1st the existing working agreements between American shipowners and the Deep Sea Union expire and there is every prospect of a general strike as owners refuse to enter into a general conference with the union. The companies insist that certain expenses must be eliminated if they are to compete with foreign vessels. Half the American Shipping Board's fleet of 616 vessels, aggregating about 1,250,000 gross tons, is now tied up according to the latest figures. Steamship officials expressed the belief that the peak of shipping depression will not be reached until about another hundred have been withdrawn from trade. The board's vessels still operating are doing so at a steady loss, which it is estimated will total £6,250,000 for the first six months this year.

GERMAN INDEMNIFICATION OF SHIPPING LINES.

According to the *Hamburg Friedenblatt* the agreement concluded between the German Government and the shipping lines for indemnification for vessels lost through the war and the peace will enable this country to raise its mercantile marine to a total of 2,200,000 tons. Compensation at the highest rate will be paid only on the express condition that the money is used for shipbuilding. Owners who do not wish to replace will receive only the pre-war values of vessels lost. It is further laid down that at least 90 per cent. of the ships to be replaced under the agreement must be built in German yards. The rest may be ordered or sought abroad. The value of the ships surrendered is said to have been estimated at 7,000,000,000 gold marks. It is not stated how much compensation will be paid, but it is hinted that the sum is comparatively small and that as the amounts already disbursed by Government to the companies on this account during the war are to be deducted the cost to the state will be only a few milliards. The carrying out of the agreement will, it is added, keep German shipyards fully employed for at least three years.

THIS NEW FRENCH REMEDY
"THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Kidney Colonies. No. 2 for Blood Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Conditions
ONLY LEADING DEPOSITS. PRICE 12 FRS.

C P O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (*Moji), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 28	May 16
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	May 17	June 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	May 26	June 13
* MONTEAGLE	June 14	July 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 23	July 11
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	July 7	July 28
EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	July 21	Aug. 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 18	Sept. 5
* MONTEAGLE	Aug. 23	Sept. 16
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Sept. 20	Oct. 11

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the space date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, Londre & Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

For Fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 751 Cable address: CACANPAC

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

AMERICAN STEAMERS

"VENEZUELA" Wednesday, April 20th.
"GOLDEN STATE" About Monday, April 25th.

PANAMA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

FOR SHANGHAI

FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND RANGOON.
S.S. "LAKE GILPEN" Sailing April 11th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the ice Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL SS. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO. Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. 36

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (via MANILA)
§ "West Jessup" 22nd April
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU)
§ "West Jena" 25th April

§ Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008. [451

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "MONGOLIAN PRINCE" 20th April, (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone 3165. St. George's Building.
Telegrams "Furnprince." [128

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" April 14th.
"VICTORIA" April 29th

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.,
Agents,
99 Tel. 3207 113, Connaught Road Central.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 27th.
† ‡ PERSIA MARU	9,000	May 14th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	May 25th.
† SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 10th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	June 21st.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	July 1st.

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. ‡ Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 15th
* TOKUYO MARU	12,000	June 10th.
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	July 11th.

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
MESSRS. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD. [34

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Incorporated in U.S.A.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
15,000 Tons	11,000 Tons	10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S "NILE"
May 18th	June 15th	April 21st

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" - - - - - - June 4th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
April 30th	June 25th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET.
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave On or about	For
TJITAROEM ...	JAPAN	in port	18th Apr.	JAVA
TJISALAK ...	JAVA	15th Apr.	23rd Apr.	JAPAN
TJIBODAS ...	SHANGHAI	18th Apr.	19th Apr.	JAVA
TJILIWONG ...	JAVA	28th Apr.	3rd May	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI ...	JAPAN	4th May	8th May	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building First Floor Telephone No. 1574.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company).

HOLLAND—OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

	Loading	For	Sailing on or about
"ALDERAMIN"	April ...	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ...	14th April.
"BOERGOE"	...May ...	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ...	20th May.
"ALCOR"	...June ...	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ...	29th June.
"ALCHIBA"	...July ...	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ...	20th July.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

General Agents,

Tel. No. 154. York Building

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agent.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
s.s. "KIOTO" 15th April.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
s.s. "KASENGA" 5th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

BOSTON & NEW YORK s.s. "CITY OF DUNKIRK"... ... 25th Apr.

—do— s.s. "KNIGHT COMPANION" ... 13th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG AND CANTON, OR THE BANK LINE, LTD. REISS & CO., CANTON.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGAY	"HANGCHOW"...	On 14th April, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"...	On 14th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"...	On 16th April, Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG ...	On 19th April, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK ...	"CHUSAN"	On 19th April, 10 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG ...	On 19th April, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & Iloilo	"TAMING".....	On 24th April, 4 p.m.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days),

"HAIHONG" | Capt. W. C. Passmore | FRIDAY, April, 15th, at 12 Noon.

"HAICHING" | Capt. A. H. Steward | TUESDAY, April, 19th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

P. & O. - British India Apcar & Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,414	18th April	S'pore Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	7,000	23th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,000	27th April	London & Antwerp.
"DILWARA"	5,378	9th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TOHILLA"	5,200	16th April	Calcutta via S'pore, P'pang & B'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

† "EASTERN"	4,000	14th Apr. 2.30 P.M.	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	6th May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

†Omits Sandakan, Calls Timor

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th Apr 7 A.M.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	14th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	20th Apr.	Japan direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"BURMA MARU" Monday 18th April.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"MEXICO MARU" (Omitting Mauritius) ... Thursday, 14th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SAIGON MARU" Wednesday, 20th April.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service
"SHISEN MARU" Sunday, 1st May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connexion with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway
"ARIZONA MARU"... Wednesday, 20th April.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
"SUMATRA MARU" Tuesday, 31st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.
"SUMATRA MARU" Tuesday, 31st May

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KOSHO MARU" Thursday, 21st April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 17th April.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 19th April

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASAUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745. [80

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	25th April	30th April.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

For MANILA

"WENATCHEE" Sailing May 3rd.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH.

(Calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports).

	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ...	... May 14th	June 3rd.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	... July 5th	July 26th
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ...	... July 25th	Aug. 13th.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	... Sept. 17th	Oct 5th.

Information regarding rates, accommodation etc., Apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [662c

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

(Calling Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

"EDMORE" About May. 24th.

(Calling Kobe, Yokohama & Seattle)

"CROSSKEYS" Freight Only...About April 16th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" Freight only About April 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

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Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71

THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE FARRAR	April	20th.
LAKE ONAWA	May	19th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

WM. H. WEBB, ... April 11th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE	AGENTS.	5TH FLOOR
2477 & 2478.		HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	On or about 17th April.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"CHILI"... 10,000	On or about 15th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. RODENFUHER, Acting Agent,

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Straits	*Shidzuoka Maru*	13th inst.
Shanghai	*Yingchow*	13th inst.
Straits	*Iyo Maru*	14th inst.
Bombay	*Tsushima Maru*	14th inst.
Japan and Shanghai	*Kitano Maru*	14th inst.
Straits	*Dakar Maru*	14th inst.
Straits	*Kamakura Maru*	14th inst.
Straits	*Meinam*	15th inst.
Straits	*Yanagata Maru*	16th inst.
Calcutta and Straits	*Yetorofu Maru*	17th inst.
Calcutta and Straits	*Rangoon Maru*	17th inst.
Japan		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taksang*	Wednesday 13th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Telemachus*	Wednesday, 13th, 11.00 A M
*Japan	*Jinsho Maru*	Wednesday, 13th, 11.00 A M
Saigon	*Mattawa*	Wednesday, 13th, 2.00 P M
Fort Bayard	*Shun Shing*	Wednesday, 13th, 3.00 P M
Amoy	*Glenfalloch*	Wednesday, 13th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow	*Tai Sze Ma*	Wednesday, 13th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, and North China	*Soochow*	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A M
*Straits and *Bangkok	*Haitan*	Thursday, 14th, Noon
Timor, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	*Eastern*	Thursday, 14th, Registration 12.15 A M, Letters 1.00 P M
Swatow	*Hydrangea*	Thursday, 14th, 3.30 P M
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	*Choysang*	Thursday, 14th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan	*Iyo Maru*	Friday, 15th, 9.00 A M
*Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marques, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, *Egypt and *EUROPE via MARSEILLES The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m., Thursday, 14th, inst.	*Khyber*	Friday, 15th. Registration 8.15 A M, Letters 9.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Kitano Maru*	Friday, 15th, Registration 8.45 A M, Letters 9.30 A M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

"ATREUS" 16TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ELPENOR" 25TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PYRRHUS" 3RD MAY. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"DEMODOCUS" 22ND MAY London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"AGAPENOR" 31ST MAY. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"AJAX" 19TH APR. Genoa, M'lles, L'pool & G'gow.
"ANTILOCHUS" 3RD MAY Genoa, Ms'lles, L'pool & G'gow.
"TYDEUS" 17TH MAY Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYADES" 7TH JUNE Genoa, M'lles, L'pool & G'gow.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS" 4TH MAY } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TEUCER" 25TH MAY }
"TALTHYBIUS" 15TH JUNE. }

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"KT. COMPANION" 13TH MAY via Suez.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"IDOMENEUS" 18TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS" 3RD MAY, for London.
"ANCHISES" 21ST JUNE for London.
"TEIRESIAS 7TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital U.S. $4,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
CANTON HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA PEKING SINGAPORE

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

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香港中華商會報
HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.
Incorporated with the
CHUNG NGOI SUN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*)

Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

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Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [60

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

April 12th.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/6
Bank Bills, on demand	2/6⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/6⅞
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/7⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/8⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	695
Credits, 4 months' sight	756
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	5.⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	159
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	159
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	101
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	110
On Singapore.—On demand	108
On Batavia—On demand	143½
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	83½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$7.75 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	$48.00
Bar Silver per oz.	34½d.

	Per cent.
Hongkong ...10 cents piece	$0.05 Premium.
Hongkong ,,	0.08 Discount.
Canton ...10 ,,	14.20 ,,
Canton ...10 ,,	0.00 ,,

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds 7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. 73

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital F. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds F. 60,000,000
Deposits F. 835,000,000
The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostock
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Antwerp
Berdeaux	Tsinanfu	Pnom-Penh
Batavia		

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTARGIS, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. 51

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China). Ltd.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.:
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £3,500,000
Silver $21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | A. O. Lang, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, April 5th, 1921. [8

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ,, 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ,, 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, September 1st 1920. [41

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. HOLUM.
Asst. Manager ... Mr. K. T. WONG.
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per centr and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG
Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. PUNG WAI TING, Chairman,
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yan Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Sack,
Mr. Ng Chang Lak. Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON	NEW YORK
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. 81

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bhara	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [43

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid up Capital Frs. 63,400,000.00
Reserves Funds Frs. 62,567,203.54

BRANCHES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS,
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [66

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